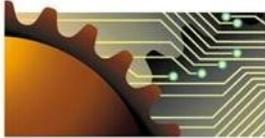


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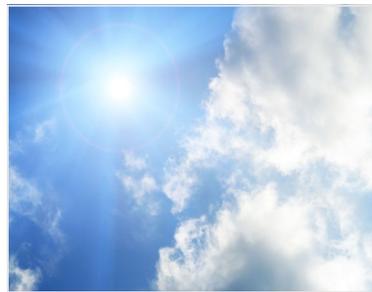


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MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

Heat illness prevention requirements



Cal/OSHA requires employers that have employees working in outdoor places to have a Heat Illness Prevention Program (HIPP). Based on the Code of Regulations, Title 8, and Section 3395, this standard applies to all outdoor places of employment, such as the agricultural and construction sectors. But, the requirement to have an HIPP extends to any employer whose workers are at times exposed to environmental risk factors for heat illness. This can include manufacturing operations if there are heat illness risk factors present.

Examine your operation. Do employees conduct all of their work tasks in a well ventilated or air conditioned environment? Is the work area subject to seasonal temperature fluctuations? Do employees work outside part of the day, even to transport materials back and forth between storage and work sites? An employee who you might not think of as an outside worker may have heat exposure issues that should be addressed by an HIPP.

The objective of the Cal/OSHA Heat Illness Prevention Program (HIPP) is to create an awareness among employers regarding heat illness symptoms, ways to prevent illness, and what to do if symptoms occur. California employers are required to take the following four steps to prevent heat illness:

Provide Training - Employers are required, as part of their Injury Illness Prevention to communicate hazards inherent to the workplace. Heat exposure is such a hazard. Employers must train all employees and supervisors about heat illness prevention.

Water - Supply employees with sufficient fresh water. The adequate amount is minimally one quart per hour, or four 8 ounce glasses, of water per hour. Employers are also directed to encourage employees to adequately hydrate.

Shade - Employers must provide access to shade and recommend that employees, when needed, take a cool-down rest in the shade for at least 5 minutes and not wait until they feel sick to cool down.

Planning - The HIPP must include written procedures to comply with the Cal/OSHA Heat Illness Prevention Standard. Employers must implement and train employees on the organization's HIPP procedures.

A sound HIPP is characterized by preparedness. Certainly you need to have water, shade and emergency response procedures in place. But, understanding what the weather is likely to be is critically important to being prepared.

Build your safety committee carefully

In general, safety committees are a good idea for manufacturing operations, but there are several pitfalls you need to be aware of. If you are not careful, they can derail your committee and compromise your organization's safety program. Make sure you consider these "don'ts":

- ◆ Don't forget to ask why prospective participants want to serve on the safety committee. Your safety committee members usually join the committee for a reason (unless they were simply assigned to the committee). To get the most from your committee, you should ask all the members why they are there and what they'd like to accomplish during their tenure.
- ◆ Don't try and make the committee your safety police. There may be a few employees who want to serve in this role when it comes to safety, but most do not. Your safety committee generally will not have the authority to enforce safety policy, so essentially you're asking them to find safety violations and rat out their fellow employees to supervisors who can actually enforce policy. If you use your safety committee to police the safety activities of other employees, you'll find that your pool of volunteers quickly growing shallow.
- ◆ Don't let the committee wander aimlessly. Your safety committee needs to know what its purpose is and what tools and resources it has at its disposal. Make sure they have objectives. You can accomplish this by either working collaboratively with the committee or developing a set of guidelines.
- ◆ Don't forget to recognize safety committee participants. Your safety committee members are investing their time and effort into the safety program. Don't let them sit in the shadows going unrecognized. Recognition can take many forms including a special lunch out or public praise. If you choose to recognize the committee in some public way, be sure you recognize each member and not simply "the safety committee." Let the other employees know who the individuals on the safety committee are.

Get The Most From Your Committee

A well-run safety committee can give you a peer-driven review of safe work habits, as well as, additional insight into illness and accident exposures in your organization. And when you enhance the safety IQ of your employees, they become fully invested in minimizing the risk of OSHA citations, fines, and work related injuries.

Safety committees should consist of both management and processing employees and:

- ◆ Can help review and update safety programs and safe work practices.
- ◆ Should review accident investigations to look for other potential causal factors (i.e., workplace hazards).
- ◆ Could be involved with reviewing safety suggestions and recommending corrective action.
- ◆ Should also be used as a pipeline for employees to report unsafe working conditions or unsafe work practices. Safety committee members can then bring these concerns to the committee and then to management.



Safety committees are usually positive contributors to the organization. In addition to reducing the incidence of work related injuries, they make the operation run smoother. For more information on safety committees contact us at cmtasource@cmta.net.

continued from "Heat illness prevention requirements"

You can check forecasts with the aid of the internet (<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/>) so you are prepared with the prevention resources. Supervisors must be responsible for checking the extended weather forecast. The work schedule, when possible, should be planned in advance and take into consideration whether high temperatures or a heat wave is expected.

The most critical element of the HIPP is your emergency procedures. All supervisors and management personnel are required to take immediate action if an employee exhibits signs or symptoms of heat illness. Emergency response procedures will include the following actions:

- ◆ Ensuring that effective communication procedures are in place so that emergency medical services can be contacted when necessary.
- ◆ Employers and supervisors will be trained to recognize and act upon symptoms of heat stress, such as decreased level of consciousness, disorientation, irrational behavior, staggering, vomiting and convulsions.
- ◆ When necessary, emergency medical services will be contacted, and affected employees will be transported to emergency medical providers.
- ◆ Have clear and precise directions ready and available to all employees to provide to emergency responders.

We are entering the heat illness sensitivity period (May through September). Manufacturers should assess their heat exposures and prepare a Heat Illness Prevention Plan if their operation has employees that are considered outdoor workers. For more information contact cmtasource@cmta.net.



Webinar: [Cyber-threats to the manufacturing supply chain](#)

When: Wednesday, May 25, 2016

Time: 1:00 PM – 2:00 PM Eastern Time

Overview: Manufacturers are not immune to the increasing hyper-connectivity of a world driven by technology trends such as the rapid migration to "the cloud", expanding automation of "things" both in their processes and products - increasingly described as the "Internet of Things", and the rising uses of "Big Data" analysis of processes and design of products. In a recent data breach study conducted by Verizon, the leading incidents reported by manufacturers are cyber espionage and denial of service. Impacts of these incidents may include liability for the intellectual property of others and system outages that shut down production operations. Protecting assets both physical and virtual is essential in the modern world of the globally extended supply chain.

This presentation will highlight some of these emerging risks to manufacturers as well as common threats to information security. Basic loss prevention and mitigation techniques including the role of insurance will be discussed.

Click here to: [Register online now!](#)

Note: Registration is required in order to obtain confirmation and access to this webinar. Please sign in 15 minutes prior to the webinar start time to ensure access.

To view other risk control services, visit: www.cna.com/riskcontrol or contact CNA Risk Control Hotline at 866-262-0540.

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